

GUSTAVO MADERO EXECUTED

Felix Diaz Ordered Death Ex- President's Brother.

He Was Regarded Most Powerful of Two.

POPULACE HATED HIM.

Tried to Kill Him in the Streets.

Following Collapse of the Madero Regime.

HIS POLITICAL PLOTS

Said to Be Responsible for Second Revolution.

Ex-President Madero Confined in the Arsenal.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—The execution of Gustavo Madero known as the "Power behind the throne" in Mexico formed today a tragic sequel to the upheaval in Mexico City yesterday when Francisco Madero's administration was turned out by the federal generals.



Gustavo Madero, Who Was Executed by Order of Felix Diaz, Today.

The ex-president and his brother Gustavo were sent this morning as prisoners to the arsenal, from which Felix Diaz had bombarded the city for ten days.

Soon after their arrival there Gustavo Madero was subjected to the notorious fugitive law by which he was free to run under the rifle fire of his guards. He fell dead under their bullets.

There is some trepidation also as to the fate which awaits the ex-president and his cabinet because of the finding of a list of "those who ought to die" among the official documents of Francisco Madero's government. It is feared this may lead to ugly reprisals.

The cabinet it is believed will be composed as follows, subject to the ratification of congress:

- Foreign minister—Francisco De La Barra.
- War minister—General Manuel Mondragon.
- Finance minister—Carlos G. Decos.
- Minister of Fomento—Alberto Gil.
- Minister of the Interior—Alberto Garcia Granados.
- Minister of Justice—Rodolfo Reyes.
- Minister of public instruction—George Vera Estanol.
- Minister of communication—David De La Fuente.

Later in the day considerable opposition to the election of Huerta as provisional president was in evidence in the lobby of the chamber of deputies. Although he has a strong following it was thought possible there would develop a friendly fight between his partisans and those of Felix Diaz. In any event it is believed the cabinet will include De La Barra, Mondragon, Reyes and De La Fuente.

Hundreds of American residents and other foreigners returned today from their residences around the United States embassy to their homes in various parts of the city. Scarcely a house had escaped being hit by rifle bullets and many of them had been looted by mobs or soldiers.

Francisco Madero is to be removed some time today under guard from the national palace and lodged in one of the military barracks of the city. He was permitted to rest in one of the bedrooms of the palace all night.

Since the first few minutes after his arrest he has maintained a sullen silence, refusing to answer questions and waving his questioners off with his characteristic nervous gestures. He also has refused to eat.

Jose Pino Suarez, the ex-vice president, also spent the night under guard in the national palace.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president, was removed from the penitentiary guard and executed. It is presumed that this was done by order of Felix Diaz, under the notorious fugitive law.

Francisco Madero, the deposed president, was taken under a heavy guard from the national palace and lodged in the arsenal. There he was a prisoner of General Diaz in the very place which for over a week he had caused to be battered with cannon in his efforts to subjugate the rebel army.

Had Francisco Madero succeeded in defeating Diaz there seemed no doubt that bloody reprisals would have been made.

"Those who should die" is the caption on an official Maderist document found last night. In the list of prescribed there are twenty-two names of prominent men including Francisco De La Barra, Jesus Flores Magón, Manuel Calero, Alberto Garcia Granados and Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

For some days De La Barra believed

LOSE FIRST ROUND

Hutchinson Wins State Fair Skirmish in Senate.

Too Much "Pork Barrel" Ruined Topeka Chances.

DISREGARD FOR CONSTITUENTS

Advantages of Location Not Considered in Fight.

Logan Referendum Amendment Defeated.

Persons walking through the state house corridors late Tuesday afternoon sniffed the air when they detected an odor that reminded them of the "porky days" of the "senate lodge." The odor was nothing less than that familiar frying of pork that accompanied the vote on the state fair fight between Topeka and Hutchinson. And as usual, after the barrel was packed and nailed tight, Hutchinson with her Emerson Carey, master carpenter and head chef, took the preliminary rounds of the skirmish for the location of a state fair.

Normal schools, educational appropriations, county experiment farms, pet measure support—the best kind of "pork barrel" material—all loomed up above the senate horizon when the results of the promises of Senator Carey of Reno county were placed on record in the state fair vote. Hutchinson won the first state fair battle in the senate.

The senate by a vote of 20 to 19 turned down the Logan of Mitchell proposition to submit the state fair to a vote of the people. Then the Topeka bill was rejected by the senate. The measure was recommended for passage. In other words, the senate disregarded the Topeka offer of grounds and equipment worth a quarter of a million dollars and a bonus of \$20,000—and decided that the state fair should be given to a city where no bonus is offered, where no ground is offered, where no equipment is offered, where no money is offered, where no money is offered, where no money is offered.

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SILVER RUSH IS ON

Leadville Promises to Be Outdone by New Field.

Ore Assays 1,000 Ounces to the Ton at Eagle.

Denver, Feb. 19.—A silver rush that rivals the famous gold rush to Leadville in 1887 is on to the newly discovered deposits at Eagle, Eagle county, where the ore assays as high as 1,000 ounces to the ton. What was a cow pasture yesterday is today a bustling mining camp of several hundred silver-mad prospectors. Hundreds more are on their way, having secured underground information of the strike.

Thomas R. Henchman, state commissioner of mines, just returned from Eagle, said:

"It is another Crede. If the pace is kept up this camp will take its place at the top of the list of camps that lead the world. Assays that I have made on my return to Denver show that the strike runs as high as 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton. It is the greatest strike in Colorado in twenty years."

The state commissioner took two grab samples from a pile at the mouth of one tunnel and these assays showed 1,000 ounces to the ton. Conservative estimates promise that the new camp will have a population of 600 in sixty days.

Commissioner Henchman said that one prospector he talked to had refused \$65,000 for a thirty day option on his claim.

The story is that the war and means committee decided that Governor Hodges' office should have the same appropriation given Governor Stubbs the past two years.

The governor, who requested an audience with Chairman Herr of the house ways and means committee, and asked permission to rearrange the executive budget himself and the request was granted by the committee.

When asked if such a decided saving in his department might not impair its efficiency, he flashed back the answer:

"Our office force will come a long way from suffering by economy. It is finished every day. As for myself, I leave it to a critical public to decide the expenses of my department. I have sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars in the governor's office alone, has in any manner decreased its efficiency."

His Other Departments.

Bank Commissioner Sawyer and Utilities Commissioner Martin have both helped slice about thirty thousand dollars off their departments, while the state laboratory, under the direction of a woman factory inspector to his department and still save several thousand dollars.

If the senate passes the house oil bill, Inspector Cumsky will save about twenty thousand dollars in the expenses of his department.

It looks very much as if the example set by Governor Hodges would extend down the line and for the first time in many years a political party were living on the political promises by cutting out great chunks of their individual contingent funds and firing useless petty officials. Under bills already introduced in the legislature, more than 125 state employees will be dismissed from the pay roll without, it is claimed, in any manner impairing the efficiency of the several state departments. The recommendations to be voted in the reduction of state expenses have, in the most part, been urged by the men at the head of these departments.

House Refused to Follow Senate and Override Veto.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house today refused by a vote of 213 to 114 to pass the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill over the president's veto. Five yeas and one nays were recorded. The affirmative would have given the two-thirds necessary to override the veto.

Cherryvale, Kan., Feb. 19.—James Hunter, a prominent business man, died here today. He was partner owner of a wholesale and retail meat shop and owner of the ice plant here. He came to Cherryvale from Holton, Kan., nine years ago. His wife and four children survive him.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

Snow, flurries and colder tonight; cloudy Thursday.

Bank of Topeka.

Complete savings department.—Adv.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Senate Committee Agrees on K. U. Bill.

Liberal to Big School on Mount Oread.

IT GETS \$266,630 MORE

Than Two Years Ago, But \$666,784 Less Than Wanted.

Total Will Be \$1,246,000 If House Concurs.

In event the house ways and means committee in a special session tonight, decides to concur in the recommendations which are said to have come from the senate, Kansas university's budget will be reduced \$668,784 from the sum asked for. Even at that, K. U.'s appropriations, if not reduced by the house committee, will be \$1,246,000 for the years 1914-15, or \$266,630 more than was appropriated by the 1911 legislature.

That is the first hope on the educational appropriations. After working nearly a month on the K. U. budget, the ways and means committee has hit bedrock and stopped. It is now almost certain that within the next few days the recommendations for the school will be reported in both branches of the legislature. Only an attempt on the part of the house to sidetrack some of the items in the K. U. budget can tie the matter up. In event the house committee refuses to accept the appropriation items which the senate now considers, a conference of the two committees will be called and the matter fought out in a joint session.

As the reports from the ways and means committee are correct, Kansas university is to receive more than a quarter of a million dollars more than was appropriated for the institution two years ago. And that in the face of a Democratic platform pledge for retrenchments, entirely in the hands of a Democratic legislature and a Democratic governor.

Yet on the other hand, the student body at K. U. has multiplied, the expense of continuing the work has increased and more money is needed to carry the school through the next two years ago. And that in the face of even under the 1911 appropriation, the school claimed that it was badly in need of funds.

A comparison of figures shows that the school was cut \$155,878 on maintenance, but that the maintenance which will probably be recommended is but \$370 short of the total appropriation allowed by the legislature two years ago.

It was on the building budget that the university received its greatest jolt. Only one building item is allowed. That is for the new laboratory building and tunnel at Rosebud, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 may be recommended. The administration and college building, the electrical engineering building, the laboratory building, the shop, education building and the \$49,000 appropriation for an extension of the college campus, all have received the axe in the committee's deliberations.

All items in the university budget were cut by the committee. Now are subjected to a second trimming and possibly a third one when they are considered on the floor. In event an agreement can be reached this week concerning the various items in the budget, they will be reported in time to be made a special order for next week. If there is conflict over the items, a joint session may be necessary and it may be another week before the budget is reported.

Appropriations Recommended.

It is claimed that the following items recommended by the senate committee, are now being considered by the house committee and will be reviewed at a special session to be held tonight:

Items	1914.	1915.
General maintenance, salaries, etc.	\$214.	1915.
Maintenance medical school, Rosebud.	\$46,000.	\$46,000.
School, Rosebud.	20,000.	20,000.
Permanent repairs and improvements, K. U.	50,000.	50,000.
State work, including scientific survey.	25,000.	25,000.
Chancellor's contingent fund.	500.	500.
Laboratory building and tunnel, Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
Recommendation for appropriation to general maintenance fund, all fees to Kansas university. These amount to about \$80,000, making a total appropriation of \$1,246,000, as compared with an appropriation of \$979,216 in 1911.		

In the budget submitted to the legislature this year by State Auditor W. E. Davis, the following appropriations were recommended:

Items	1914.	1915.
General maintenance, salaries, etc.	\$37,000.	\$37,000.
Maintenance medical school, Rosebud.	46,000.	46,000.
School, Rosebud.	20,000.	20,000.
Permanent repairs and improvements, K. U.	50,000.	50,000.
State work, including scientific survey.	25,000.	25,000.
Chancellor's contingent fund.	500.	500.
Laboratory building and tunnel, Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
School of education building, Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
Biological laboratory building, Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
Laboratory bldg. with extension, Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
Extension campus Lawrence and Rosebud.	25,000.	25,000.
Total	\$1,067,671.	\$871,112.

Of this sum, the university recommended that \$90,000 be taken from the maintenance fund in event the legislature saw fit to appropriate the interest on the endowment fund and fees collect. The reappropriation of this money was recommended by the senate ways and means committee.

Post Rural Carriers \$163,668.

Postmaster A. K. Rodgers has sent his state statistics for the month of January to headquarters in Washington, and reports that 1,913 rural carriers in Kansas have been paid a total of \$163,668.13 for the first month in the new year. The report, as sent to Post-

MADERO OUT

Treachery of His Generals Costs Him Place.

Arrested in Palace and Forced to Resign.

GEN. HUERTA MADE TERMS.

His Price Was Governor General of Republic.

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POPULACE MADE QUICK CHANGE

They Throng Streets to Cheer New Rulers.

End of 100 Days' Battle in Capital City.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero, forced from the presidency by the coup d'etat of two of his generals yesterday, is prisoner today in the national palace.

General Victoriano Huerta, who had been commanding the Madero forces against the rebellious troops under General Felix Diaz, has been proclaimed provisional governor general of the republic. Auerlan Blanquet, who aided in the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander. These arrangements have been agreed to by General Felix Diaz and the ten days' battle which he has been waging with the federal forces appeared today to be over.

Thronging of men and women and children seemingly gave popular approval to the sudden change in affairs by crowding the big squares in front of the national palace and shouting "Viva" for the three principals and for Manuel Mondragon, who had been conducting the Diaz military operations. The demonstration of the night, however, was without serious disorder. Marco Hernandez, a brother of the minister of the interior, Rafael Hernandez, was killed in the coup d'etat, was held prisoner during the night in another part of the palace from that where Madero was confined. Each man was given parole over night. Senor Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to Madero fled the country during the night in an automobile. The deposed president was treated with all consideration by those who have him within their power, it is declared.

General Huerta promptly dispatched a messenger to Madero assuming her of the personal safety of her husband and declaring that he would be treated well. It was the determination that the battle in which heavy artillery had been used by the rebels since the outbreak of the Diaz mutiny must come to end which led a group of senators last night to urge General Huerta to reach a truce with Madero and to terminate the terrible conflict but at the same time remove the Madero family from public affairs in Mexico.

Details of the Coup de Etat.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—By 2 o'clock yesterday Francisco Madero and his cabinet, with the exception of Ernesto Madero, minister of finance, had been made prisoners.

Ernest Madero managed to effect his escape a few minutes before General Blanquet's men took the other ministers prisoners in the national palace. Gustavo Madero, another brother of President Madero, also was arrested. He had been denounced in many quarters since the first days of the Madero administration as an arch-politician and had been charged with being a false counselor of the president. A few hours later General Delgado and General Angeles, two of the federal commanders who were not in accord with General Huerta's plan, were added to the list of prisoners.

The plan had originally been made without the knowledge of Gen. Diaz and his followers. The news soon permeated the rebel ranks, and then began a holiday fusillade from the machine guns and rifles such as had not been seen since the opening of the fight. It seemed for a time as though every machine gun and rifle had been brought into action in an effort to fire away all the remaining stores of ammunition there.

It was, however, merely a celebration of the arrival of the news that peace had been made.

The awful din was permitted by the commanders to continue for 20 minutes before the buglers were ordered to sound "cease firing."

As the noise of the reverberating reports from the guns died away the sound of merry peals from all the church bells of the city rang out. This had been ordered by a message from the national palace.

It did not take the public long to realize what had occurred. Long before the details of the formation of the provisional government under Huerta had been completely worked out, the residents of the capital had begun to give vent to their joy and relief all over the city. The shouts that went up were not those of the prisoners of a victorious army but of people whose nerves had been worn to tatters by enforced participation in a long and desperate battle in the confined space of a great city.

The capture of the members of the cabinet was effected without resistance and there appears to be excellent reason to believe that the cabinet ministers were involved in the plot.

Francisco Madero, always of a nervous disposition appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest. He talked volubly about "traitors" denouncing bitterly those who had brought about his downfall. Later, however, he recovered his composure and as he stood between his guards he seemed to regard the matter more philosophically.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

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